



Port and Borough of King's Lynn

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1942

BY

JAMES W. McINTOSH

B.Sc. (Public Health) M.B.Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.

WITH WHICH IS INCLUDED THE

Annual Report of the
Borough Sanitary Inspector
Mr. H. G. COBBOLD, M.S.I.A.

BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN.

Health and Port Health Committee.

Chairman : The Mayor (Councillor J. HARWOOD CATLEUGH).

Alderman W. B. LOCK.

„ J. W. RABY.

„ G. G. SADLER.

„ L. SKINNER.

Councillor A. A. ANDERSON.

„ J. J. BONE.

„ D. F. BURLINGHAM.

„ A. P. BURTON.

„ A. L. CARPENTER.

„ A. M. FISHER (Mrs.).

„ T. A. FROST.

„ H. IVES.

„ J. T. NEAVE.

„ W. J. PANTON.

„ J. WHITMORE.

BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN.

Public Health Officers for the Authority :—

- (a) (Medical). All Medical Officers are part time. Some are employed by the Norfolk County Council and hold Clinics, etc., in King's Lynn.

Medical Officer to the Health and Port Health Authority ;
Superintendent of Infectious Disease and Smallpox Hospitals
and School Medical Officer :—

JAMES W. McINTOSH, B.Sc. (Public Health), M.B.,
CH.B., F.R.C.S.E.

Tuberculosis Officer (Norfolk County Council) :—

MORRISON SMITH, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Venereal Disease (Norfolk County Council) :—

JAMES W. McINTOSH, B.Sc. (Public Health), M.B.,
CH.B., F.R.C.S.E.

Maternity and Child Welfare :—

E. M. BAKER-BURTON, M.B., CH.B.

Consultant Medical Officer under Midwives Act :—

Vacant.

Ophthalmic Surgeon :—

S. T. PARKER, M.B., CH.B., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.ENG.

Poor Law Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator :—

M. CHADWICK, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

- (b) Veterinary Surgeons :—

H. C. SWANN, M.R.C.V.S.

H. C. GREATOREX, M.R.C.V.S.

Public Analyst :—S. GREENBURGH, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Senior Sanitary Inspector to the Health and Port Health
Authority :—

H. G. COBBOLD, M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector to the Health and Port Health
Authority :—

H. F. ROBINSON, M.S.I.A., A.R.SAN.I. (On Active Service).

Vaccination Officer :—G. H. J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Health Visitors :—

Mrs. M. FORBES.

Miss C. M. BENSON.

To the Chairman and Members
OF THE
Health and Port Health Committee
of King's Lynn.

*Public Health Department,
3, King Street,
King's Lynn,
May, 1943.*

Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1942.

Stanley House Sick Bay has treated 136 children; 15 have been sent in from the County owing to outside Sick Bays being full. Scabies has, up to the present, been the chief disease requiring treatment. In addition, 135 out-patients have been treated, and there have been 13 home visits.

I am still able to say that the general health of the Borough is good, and that there have been no serious outbreaks of any Infectious Disease.

There was a small outbreak of polio-myelitis, seven cases being notified from inside the Borough.

The Gaywood drainage scheme is still not finished; work has had to be stopped until the end of the war.

The water supply of the Borough is satisfactory. No important alterations have taken place in the supply gathering ground.

CHANGES IN THE LAST TEN YEARS.

I am giving a short account of the great changes that have taken place in the town in the last ten years.

Schools.

Schools at Gaywood Park, for boys and girls, the St. James' Boys' School, and the St. James' Girls' School have all been built within the last ten years; Highgate Infants' School was built in 1902, Rosebery Avenue and West Lynn Schools are

modern schools and were taken over from the Norfolk County Council in 1935. There are only three of the old schools still in use, namely, All Saints School, St. Margaret's and St. Michael's. The number of children attending these schools has been reduced and there is now no overcrowding in any of them. I think that it may fairly be claimed that the new schools that have been erected are up to modern standards.

Dinners are provided at three separate centres and approximately 1,100 children a day take advantage of these canteen meals. There are buses to take the children to and from the Centres.

The town is greatly indebted to the work of the late Mr. H. M. Howard, the Director of Education, for the transformation which has taken place in the King's Lynn Schools, and there is no doubt that both the health and education of the children have benefitted. So far as school buildings are concerned, King's Lynn is well equipped.

Maternal Mortality.

There have been 2,488 confinements during the last six years in the Borough, with only one maternal death. The maternal mortality is therefore very much below the average; great credit is due to the midwives, the doctors, and the hospital for this very satisfactory result. The patient who died had one of the well-known and most dangerous complications of pregnancy, and died in hospital in spite of all treatment. It is inevitable so long as no health certificate is required before marriage that there will be cases of women who are incapable of going through the strain of maternity, and an occasional tragedy will occur. The system of ante-natal examination has saved the lives of many women.

Mortality in Infants under one year in 1942.

19 children died under the age of one year. It is important to distinguish between the children who die at, or shortly after, birth and those who survive the first month of life. The methods of dealing with the problem of children who die soon after birth and those who survive for a month are quite different. Five of these children, who survived a month, died before the age of twelve months, and all died of broncho-pneumonia. Broncho-pneumonia is a disease closely associated with rickets, and is therefore predisposed to by unsatisfactory feeding arrangements. It is in connection with these children that the Health Visitors and Welfare Centre are able to exercise their care and influence. There is no doubt that many children owe their lives to the care and advice that their mothers have been given.

As regards the remaining 14 children who died under a month, many of them were premature, or suffering from abnormalities which made life impossible. The problem of reducing this type of infant mortality is obviously one for the doctors, and to some extent, for the midwives. Attention given to the mother before the child is born is essential in all these cases.

One disease which is well known as a cause of infant mortality under a month is congenital syphilis. There are, of course, many other conditions which interfere with the health of the mother, and prevent the birth of a satisfactory child.

It is worthy of note that there have been no cases of infantile diarrhoea reported during the year. This disease used to be one of the commonest causes of death of infants.

Venereal Diseases.

The accompanying chart shows the number of cases of early syphilis treated at the V.D. Clinic during the past 11 years. It will be seen that in 1931 five fresh cases of syphilis in women were discovered and that the number gradually sank, until in 1940 no new cases of women suffering from syphilis attended the Clinic. There has been a very striking rise in the number of cases of syphilis in women in this area since the war, viz., 14 cases in 1942.

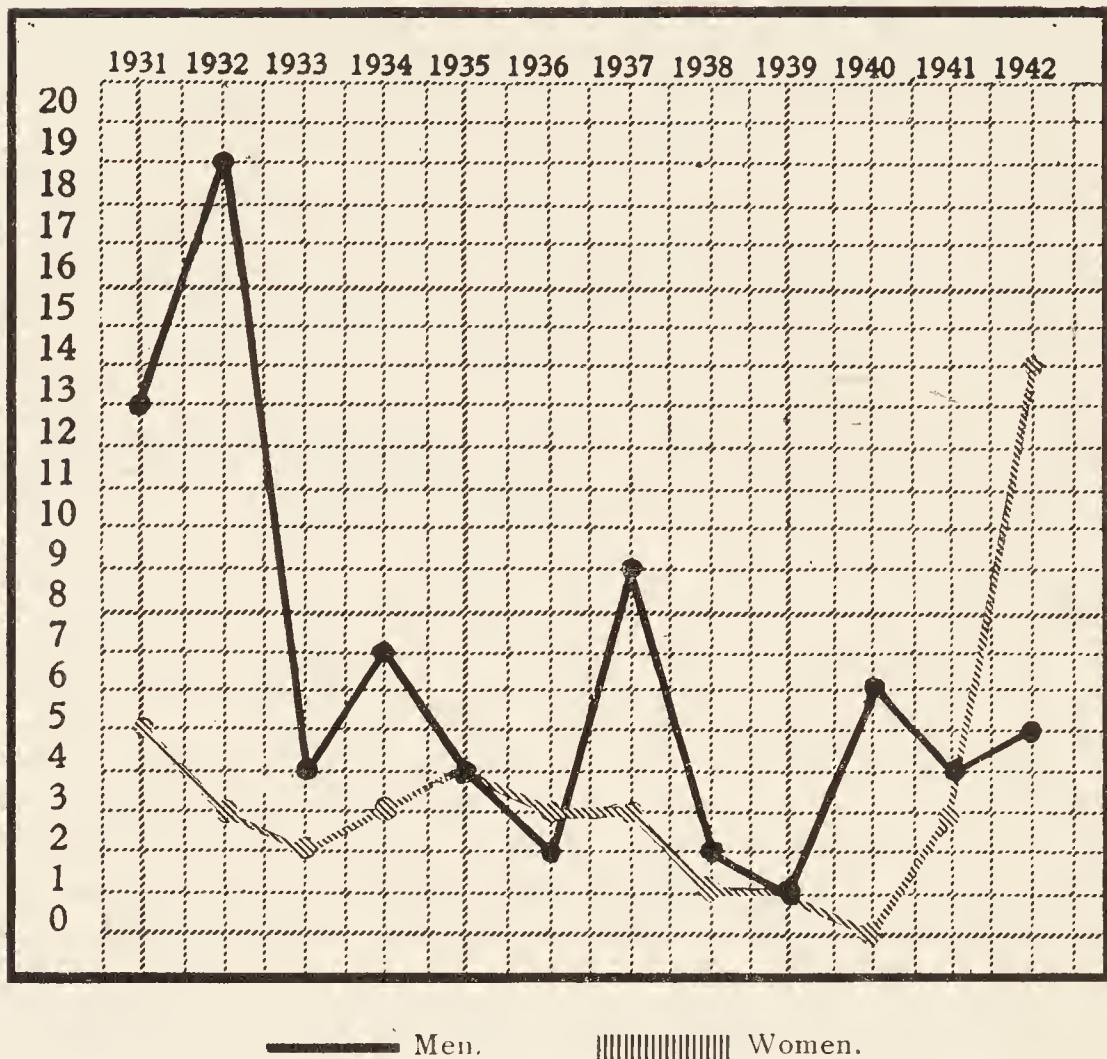
It should be remembered that the Clinic deals with cases from a wide area, which includes not only King's Lynn, but places as far away as Wisbech and Hunstanton; in fact, the whole district within an area of about 10 or more miles. I believe that the population concerned is about 100,000, and even fourteen cases in a year does not mean that syphilis is a common disease.

With regard to the figures for men, the war has altered the whole position. Almost all the young men are in one or other of the services. The men who are now living in this area are, for the most part, over military age and they are less likely to contract syphilis than younger men.

The increase in the female rate was largely due to women contracting syphilis from their husbands. In nearly all cases the husbands were serving in one of the services. The few male cases that were discovered in 1941 and 1942 were mostly sailors or other visitors to the town. It is only the female figures which give an idea of the prevalence of syphilis in the area.

Before the war, the problem of new cases of syphilis was fairly under control in this area, and even since the war I have not found any local spread of the disease. I have prepared a chart giving the figures for syphilis in men as well as women, but after 1939 the figures for men really have no meaning as regards the prevalence of this disease.

EARLY CASES OF SYPHILIS.



PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

There were no cases of Smallpox in the Borough during the year.

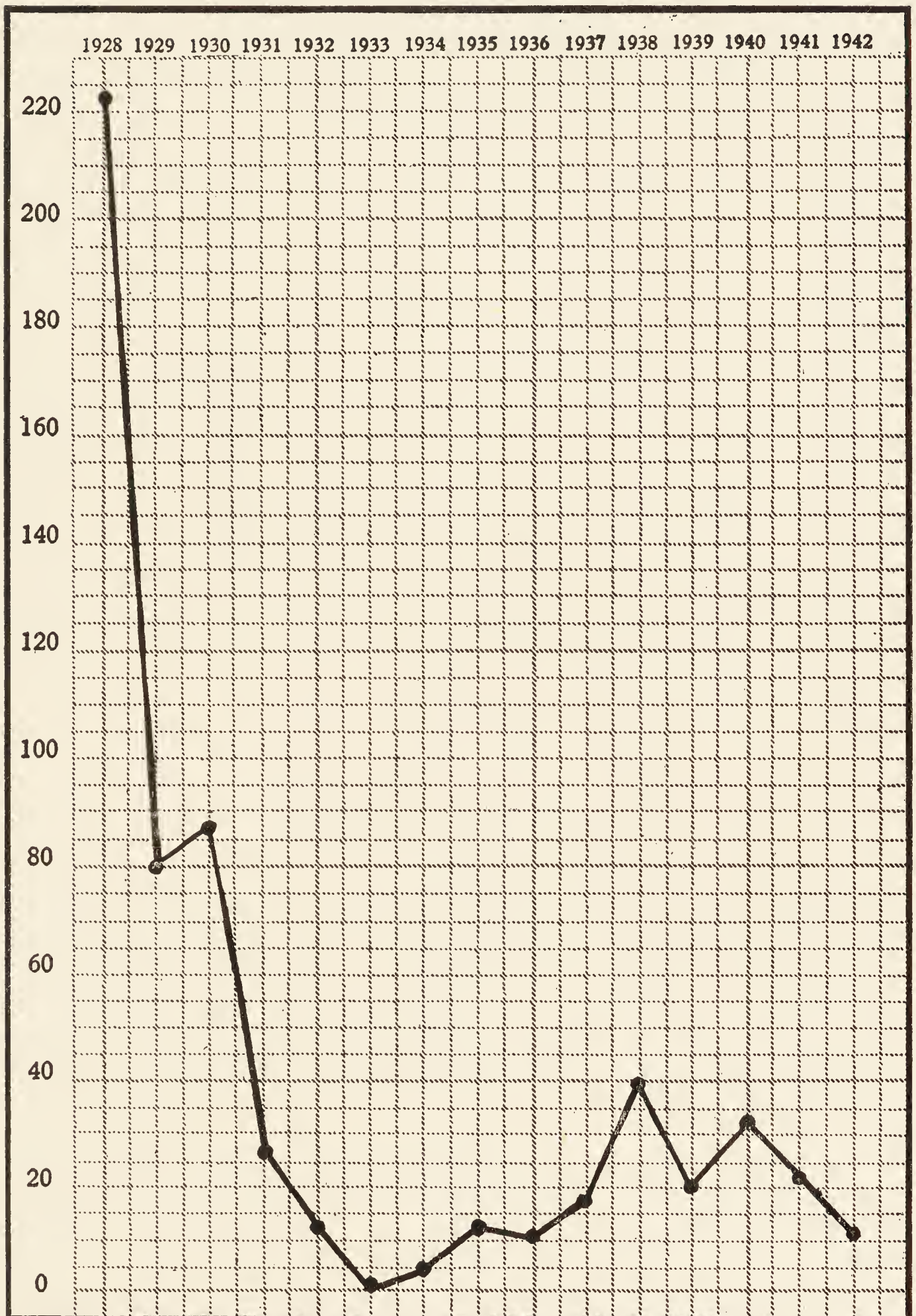
There were 40 cases of Scarlet Fever, 19 of whom were school children. 18 of the cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. No deaths were attributed to Scarlet Fever.

There were 7 cases of Diphtheria, 4 of whom were school children. 4 of the children were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. 4 deaths were attributed to Diphtheria.

There were 7 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and no death from Puerperal Sepsis or other Puerperal causes.

Enquiries were made with reference to all cases of Infectious Diseases notified. 413 rooms and 128 hospital wards were disinfected and 5,242 articles were treated at the Steam Disinfector.

GRAPH SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES OF DIPHTHERIA
NOTIFIED IN KING'S LYNN SINCE 1928.



In 1927 there were 84 cases.

ANALYSIS OF DIPHTHERIA FOR THE PAST SIXTEEN YEARS.

	Notifica- tions.	Under One.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	Deaths
1927	84	1	12	65	4	1	1	8
1928	221	—	25	154	28	14	—	12
1929	80	—	14	51	11	3	1	8
1930	86	—	16	62	3	3	2	10
1931	28	—	7	12	4	3	2	4
1932	19	—	4	9	3	3	—	2
1933	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	1
1934	5	—	1	3	—	1	—	2
1935	12	—	2	6	2	1	1	1
1936	11	—	2	7	1	1	—	1
1937	16	—	2	8	2	4	—	—
1938	40	—	7	31	—	2	—	—
1939	15	—	2	13	—	—	—	—
1940	33	—	9	21	2	1	—	3
1941	23	1	5	14	1	2	—	—
1942	7	—	3	4	—	—	—	—

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

In 1938 a new block was added to the old Fever Hospital at Hardwick. We have now 7 cubicles and an operating theatre, in addition to the old accommodation. All types of infectious diseases are admitted to the hospital if they are too ill to be nursed at home. This includes cases of measles, whooping cough, etc., and has been a distinct change in the policy of the Council. Admission to Hospital used to be confined to Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Typhoid.

There are 20 beds in the Hospital and this number has been found adequate up to the present. A permanent staff, consisting of a nurse and an assistant nurse, has been installed. Extra nurses are employed when necessary.

The following cases were admitted into the hospital during 1942, viz.,

- 32 cases of Scarlet Fever.
- 4 cases of Diphtheria.
- 6 cases of Mumps.
- 3 cases of Chicken Pox.
- 1 case of German Measles.
- 5 cases of Measles.
- 1 case of Influenza.

of these, 10 were soldiers and airmen from various camps surrounding King's Lynn.

DIPHTHERIA.

7 cases of Diphtheria were notified during 1942 and 4 of these were removed to the Hospital. There has been an active campaign to prevent Diphtheria by inoculation and the following children have been inoculated during the year :—

- 404 children under the age of 5 years and
- 237 children between the ages of 5 and 15.

The position now is that 62% of the school children and 70% of those under 5 had been treated by the end of the year.

Scarlet Fever.

There is little to be said about Scarlet Fever except that all the Cases were very mild.

Ambulances were fumigated 42 times after cases had been removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Rooms Fumigated (General).

151 rooms were fumigated for general precautions other than Infectious Diseases.

Scabies.

There has been a considerable outbreak of Scabies in the town. The Town Council agreed that the Sick Bay at Stanley House should be opened for town children suffering from scabies and impetigo. An Outpatients Department was set up and provided with baths and a nurse to treat those children who were not taken into the Sick Bay.

All cases of Scabies are notifiable in King's Lynn and the figures are given elsewhere.

It is not easy to clear the town entirely of this disease, but there is no doubt that the steps that have been taken are having good results, and I think that during the course of 1943 scabies will again become a rare disease.

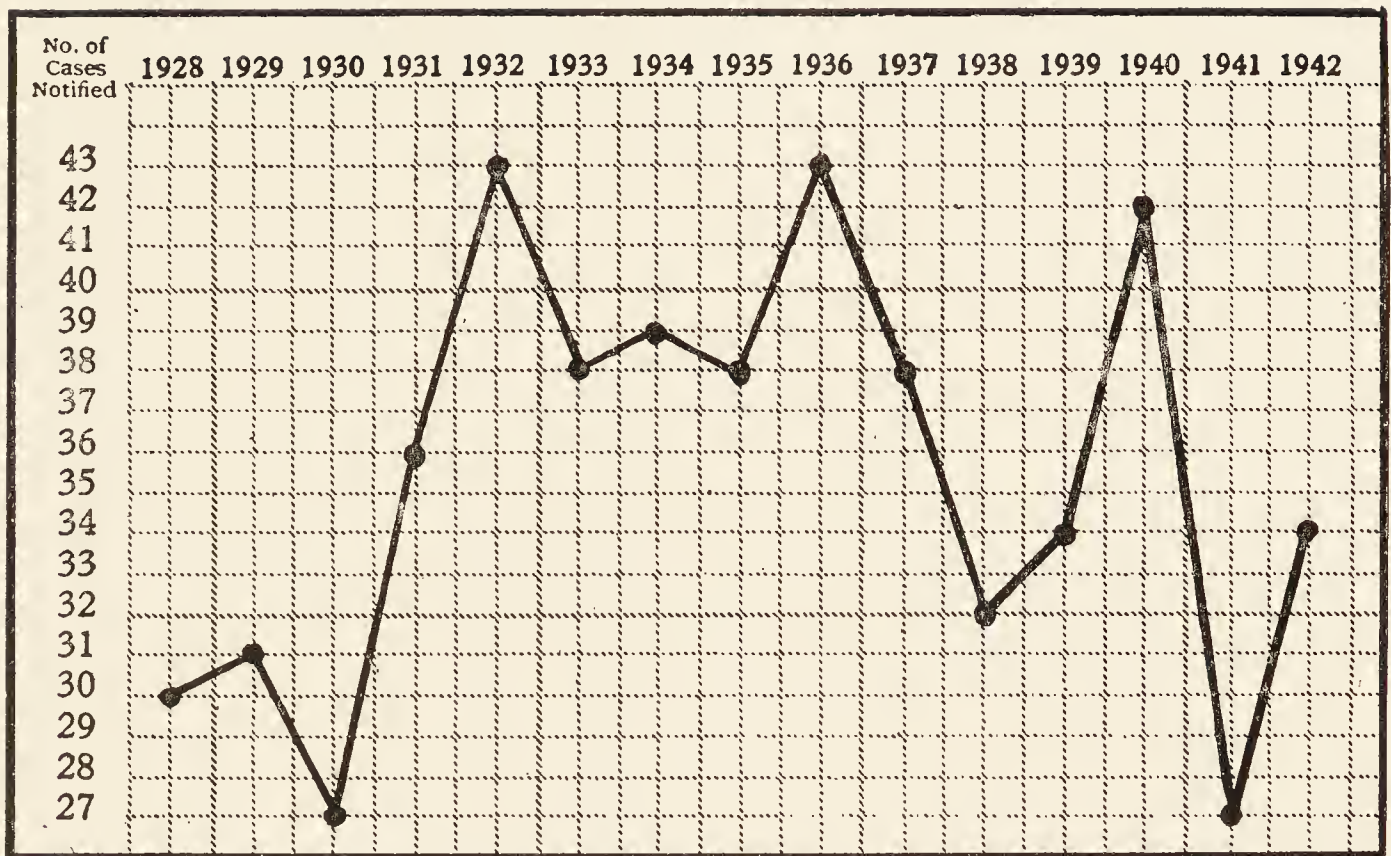
Smallpox.

There were no cases of Smallpox in the Borough.

Tuberculosis.

The incidence of this disease is a good index of the general health conditions in an area. The chart which covers the last 14 years does not show any significant change. The most that can be said is that there is no evidence of an increase and there may be a slight improvement. There is a chart on page 16 showing the number of new houses built in the Borough and with the improved housing conditions there should be in future years an improvement in the T.B. incidence.

TUBERCULOSIS.



Owing to a Blockmaker's error, 1942 should show 33 cases.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE **NOTIFIED DURING 1942.**

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases Notified in King's Lynn.							
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and over.
Scarlet Fever	40	—	15	16	2	6	1	—
Diphtheria	7	—	3	4	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	37	2	8	6	3	6	8	4
Mumps	13	10	2	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	23	—	—	2	7	5	9	—
Tuberculosis (other forms)	10	—	4	3	2	1	—	—
Erysipelas	7	—	—	—	1	1	4	1
Meningitis	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	114	4	37	64	7	2	—	—
Scabies	180	5	39	58	33	36	8	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Measles	77	7	39	27	3	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-Myelitis	6	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
Totals ...	535	35	151	187	68	58	30	6

Tuberculosis. New cases and Mortality during 1942.

			New Cases.				Deaths.			
			Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5	...	...	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
15	...	...	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
25	...	...	5	3	—	2	2	—	—	—
35	...	...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
45	...	...	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
55	...	...	5	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
65	..	...	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals		...	13	8	7	5	4	4	—	—

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

1.—(a) **Laboratory Facilities.**

No change.

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.**

The A.R.P. Ambulances are now providing an excellent service for the Hospital and area within 10 miles of King's Lynn.

(c) **Nursing in the Home.**

The need for home helps is becoming very acute. There are many old people quite helpless when they become ill. Women also at the time of their confinements find great difficulty in getting help. The calling up of daughters and young women has aggravated this problem. Efforts have been made to provide Home Helps, but so far we have not been able to get in touch with suitable women to do this work.

(d) **Treatment Centres and Clinics.**

No change.

(e) **Hospitals.**

No change.

2.—(i) **Midwifery and Maternity Services.**

Maternity accommodation is provided at Stow Hall for refugee Mothers by the Norfolk County Council. Stow Hall will also admit King's Lynn mothers who are able to pay the full Maternity Home fees.

(ii) **Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children.**

No change.

(iii) **Health Visitors.**

No change.

(iv) Infant Life Protection.

No change.

(v) Orthopaedic Treatment.

No change.

Poverty.

There were in the Borough, during 1942, 346 cases of destitute people and of these 335 have been aided by the Borough Public Assistance Authority. For various reasons 135 persons were removed to the King's Lynn Public Assistance Institution.

All cases of destitution were provided for in one way or another. Most of the cases were old people and many of them were sick as well as in poverty.

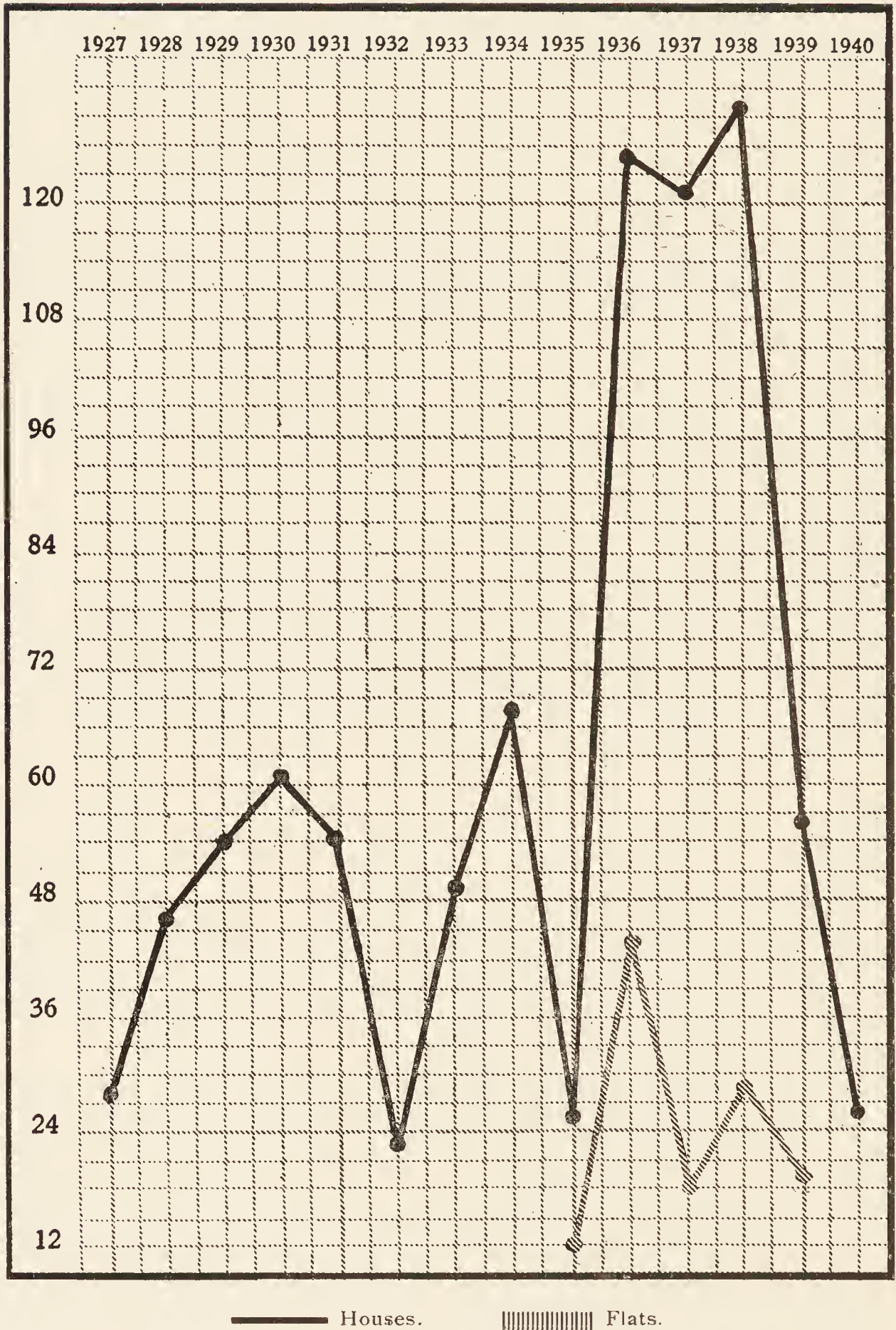
Unemployment.

I have been informed by the local Employment Exchange that "Unemployment in this area was practically non-existent during 1942, with the exception of short periods during the winter months when female agricultural workers were temporarily stopped owing to weather conditions."

Housing.

The total number of houses in King's Lynn is approximately six thousand. During the past thirteen years a total of 900 Council houses have been erected and about 900 houses have been demolished, so that about 16% unfit houses have been replaced by well-built Council houses.

The accompanying chart shows what had been done in building new houses before the war. The houses that were demolished were in all cases the worst houses in the town. Much of the satisfactory state of the public health is no doubt the result of what has been done in pulling down old property and putting up new houses. There are still houses which are getting older year by year, and no doubt further plans for slum clearance will be needed, but practically nothing that is now standing is as bad as the houses that have been demolished.



It is found that 95% of the new houses are kept in a satisfactory condition. The Housing Inspector reports that 5% of the houses are dirty and 2% are filthy.

It is obvious that there is a minority of tenants who are incapable of keeping their houses clean and up to reasonable standard. The 2% of families are again living in a state of squalor. Some of these families are of low mental standard; in some cases the women are physically below normal.

The Health Visitors keep a list of these unsatisfactory families and every effort is made to get them to improve their ways. The question of money does not apparently enter into this problem very seriously. The income going into some of these houses is £5 or £6 a week.

It is no easy problem to look after a family of 6 young children when most things are rationed and coupons have to be used as well as money. The cooking, washing and house cleaning are a whole-time job. The mother has in addition to lie up periodically when a new baby is born. It is surprising how many women manage to carry on and no one need be astonished if some women find it more than they are able to cope with. The number of families living in squalor is not great. It is only by dealing with the children that this condition can be cleared up. The parents have become too accustomed to their environment to be able to make any change.

It will be observed that I have tried to describe the condition of the Borough with special reference to Want, Disease, Ignorance, Squalor and Idleness, the five "giants" mentioned in the Beveridge Report.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(i) Drainage and Sewerage.

The Gaywood Sewer is still under construction.

2.—Rivers and Streams.

No change.

3.—(i) Closet Accommodation.

No change.

(ii) Public Cleansing.

No change.

(iii) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year under the various Public Health and Housing Acts, viz.:—

- 1,254 Special complaints and special visits made.
 264 Informal notices and intimations served.
 12 Statutory Notices served.
 12 Notices fully completed according to specification.

Also :

Houses and rooms cleansed	...	...	...	3
Rabbits removed to bottom of garden	...	...	...	1
Water closet cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	29
Drains re-laid or repaired	...	...	...	9
Drains unblocked	...	...	...	30
Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	2
Galvanized iron ashbins supplied	...	...	...	8
Dampness of walls remedied	...	...	...	1
Pigs removed	...	...	...	6
Ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	2
Walls rendered	...	...	...	1
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	2
Overhanging branches of trees adjoining property cut off	...	...	...	2
Stoves repaired or renewed	...	...	...	3
House drains connected to sewer	...	...	...	3
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	1
Coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	4
Windows repaired, renewed or made to open	...	...	...	3
Sashcords renewed	...	...	...	3
Brickwork repaired or renewed	...	...	...	1
Woodwork repaired or renewed	...	...	...	1
Eaves gutters provided and fixed	...	...	...	10
Tap repaired	...	...	...	2
Water closets provided and fixed or repaired, cleansed or unblocked	...	...	...	19
Roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	15
Floorboards repaired or renewed	...	...	...	12
Choked fall pipes cleared or repaired	...	...	...	7
Sink wastes repaired	...	...	...	5
Walls cleansed	...	...	...	1
Chimney cleansed and soot nuisance abated	...	...	...	9
Accumulation of refuse removed	...	...	...	3
Yard paving repaired or renewed	...	...	...	1
Rain water pipes unblocked or repaired	...	...	...	2
Dangerous chimney taken down	...	...	...	9

Houses let in Lodgings.

No change.

Common Lodging Houses.

The three common lodging houses were regularly visited and found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Offensive Trades.

These premises were visited at intervals and found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

Piggeries.

There are no piggeries in the Borough. There are a few sties where one sow is kept with her litter, these premises were inspected regularly.

Meetings of Owners and Tradesmen.

282 meetings were held with regard to defective houses, drains, etc.

House Drains.

During the year 167 drains were tested and examined. In all cases where defects were found notices were served on the owners concerned.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

The control of rats is continuously being attended to.

Swimming Baths.

No change.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

(2) Number of house rooms disinfected (including Council and private houses)	81
(2) Number of house rooms infected	81

Schools.

No change.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1.—Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	109
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	218
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	81
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	162

- (3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... Nil.
- (4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... Nil.

2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... 19

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :
- (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... 12
- (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :
- (a) By Owners ... 12
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil.
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :
- (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... Nil.
- (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :
- (a) By Owners ... Nil.
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil.
- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :
- (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... Nil.
- (2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... Nil.
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil.
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... Nil.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(b) Meat and other Food.

No change.

Slaughter-houses.

(See Meat and other Food). 757 visits have been made to Slaughterhouses during the year.

Markets.

No change. 34 visits have been made to markets during the year.

Bakehouses.

Number of bakehouses on the register	...	...
Visits paid to bakehouses	...	...	36

(c) Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

During the year 38 samples of Food and Drugs were submitted for analysis. The following action was taken against vendors, viz. :—

28/8/42. New milk. Deficient in milk fat.—Cautioned.
 28/8/42. New milk. Deficient in milk fat.—Cautioned.
 28/8/42. New milk. Deficient in milk fat.—Cautioned.
 28/8/42. New milk. Deficient in milk fat.—Cautioned.
 13/10/42. Saccharin (full strength). Not genuine.—Prosecution.

(d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

This was carried out by S. Greenburgh, Esq., F.I.C., F.C.S., Public Analyst, Tenison Road, Cambridge.

(e) Nutrition and Provision of Meals at Schools.

Free milk has been ordered for 174 children, of whom 35 receive a double ration daily. The Education Authority is now providing free meals to under-nourished school children. There are 78 children taking advantage of this scheme, as already mentioned, about 1,100 meals are provided daily to school children.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	1985	400	927	10781	1299
Number inspected	1985	400	927	10781	1299
All diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	1	—	26	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	305	49	—	55	20
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	15.36%	12.5%	—	.75%	.164%
Tuberculosis only —					
Whole carcasses condemned	9	9	—	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	458	125	1	—	174
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	23.5%	33.5%	.01%	—	13.7%

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Article	Samples Taken		Samples Unsatisfactory	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
New Milk	31		4	
Pork Sausages	5			
Haslett	1			
Saccharin (full strength)	1	1		1
Totals	38	1	4	1

Health Visitors' Report for 1942.

To the Council of the Borough of King's Lynn.

Madam and Gentlemen,

We beg to submit our Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1942.

During that period we have paid the following number of visits :—

To children under one year—First visits	...	...	346
Total visits...	...	...	2169
To children between 1—5 years	...	...	5148
To Expectant Mothers—First visits	...	...	447
Total visits...	...	...	665
Post Natal	...	...	100

Number of Foster Mothers—4

Number of Foster Children—4

Number of visits paid—52

There were 157 sessions at the Infant Welfare Centre (including Ante and Post Natal Clinics) and 24 Diphtheria Immunisation sessions and we attended at each session.

We have the honour to be, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

M. FORBES.

C. M. BENSON.

Source of Water Supply.

No change.

Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.

No change.

Measures against Rodents.

The majority of the ships entering the Port were free from rats.

Owing to war conditions and instructions from the Ministry this year's report has been much curtailed.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the assistance they have given me and to express my appreciation of the work done by the staff of the Public Health Department during the past year.

I remain, Madam and Gentlemen,

Very faithfully yours,

JAMES W. McINTOSH,

Medical Officer of Health.

